

Conditioned Emotional Response

The term conditioned emotional response can refer to a specific learned behaviour or a procedure commonly used in classical or Pavlovian conditioning research.

It may also be called "conditioned suppression" or conditioned fear response (CFR).

It is an "emotional response" that results from classical conditioning usually from the association of a relatively neutral stimulus with painful or fear inducing unconditioned stimulus.

Some examples of conditioned responses include: Many phobias begin after a person has had a negative experience with the fear object. For example, after witnessing a terrible car

accident, a person might develop a fear of driving. This is a conditioned response.

Emotional response works in the same way theory as the classical conditioning learned method. An organism is exposed to a certain stimulus which then produces a biologically significant event and the connection is made. Based on years of research, early emotion scientists gravitated towards a theory of universality: Emotions are innate, biologically driven reactions, to certain challenges and opportunities, sculpted by evolution to help humans survive. Scientists even discovered similar emotional expression among non-human primates. Babies can feel interest, distress, disgust, and happiness from birth, and can communicate these

through facial expressions and body posture. Infants begin showing a spontaneous "social smile" around age 2 to 3 months, and begin to laugh spontaneously around age of 4 months.